

**REMARKS**

In response to the Office Action dated March 6, 2006, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,205,473 (Thomasson) and U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0095687 (Shintani). Claim 6 is canceled without prejudice, rendering the rejection moot. Applicants respectfully assert that claims 1, 3, 4, and 16 are patentable over Thomasson and Shintani.

Regarding claim 1, Thomasson and Shintani, alone or in combination, do not teach, disclose or suggest a multimedia distribution kiosk including a presence detection module. Thomasson and Shintani fail to teach a wireless interface (3/6/06 Office Action, page 10). In contrast, claim 1 recites a multimedia distribution kiosk including a first communication interface configured to receive, from a remote wireless user, a multimedia request at a first speed, and a presence detection module. Applicants respectfully assert that claim 1 is also patentable over the combination of Thomasson, Shintani and Nii (2002/0065730). Nii discusses a system for distributing multimedia content (para. 0001). A customer inserts an IC card into a card reader to access multimedia content (para. 0065 cited by the Examiner). The IC card must be inserted before a wireless link is established (Id). The presence of a user in Nii is not known until the IC card is inserted, thus Nii does not teach disclose or suggest a presence detection module, as recited in claim 1. For at least these reasons, independent claim 1 and claims 3 and 4, that depend directly from claim 1, are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Nii.

Regarding claim 16, Thomasson and Shintani, alone or in combination, do not teach, disclose or suggest a method including receiving a request for multimedia content on a first multimedia distribution unit, and caching the desired downloaded multimedia content on a second multimedia distribution unit. Thomasson discusses a system for communicating between networked computers using a high speed satellite communications channel to provide multimedia distribution (Col. 2 lines 27-33). Thomasson fails to teach caching downloaded desired multimedia content in a second multimedia distribution unit (3/6/06 Office Action, page 7). Shintani discusses an interactive television system with a cache memory that mirrors pages

associated with URLs embedded within the interactive content (Abstract). The interactive content can be provided to a plurality of subscribers, however, a request from a user for interactive content is delivered only to a URL associated with that user (para. 0006, cited by the Examiner). Shintani does not teach, disclose, or suggest a method of processing multimedia data including providing remote access, by the at least one wireless device associated with a user, to a first multimedia distribution unit, receiving a request to download multimedia content, caching the downloaded desired multimedia content in the second multimedia distribution unit, and providing, the downloaded desired multimedia content from the second multimedia distribution unit, as recited in claim 16. Shintani only discusses requesting interactive content from a set-top box (STB) with a unique IP address, and then caching the interactive content on the same STB. For at least these reasons, claim 16 is patentable over Thomasson and Shintani

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2003/0191816 (Landress). Applicants respectfully assert that claim 5 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Landress. The Examiner does not assert that Landress makes up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 1. Thus, claim 5 that indirectly depends from claim 1, is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Landress.

Claims 7-11, and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0065730 (Nii). Claims 7 and 8 have been canceled without prejudice, rendering the rejection moot. Applicants respectfully assert that claims 9-11 and 13 are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Nii. As indicated above, the Applicants respectfully assert that Nii does not makes up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 1. Thus, claims 7-11 and 13, that directly or indirectly depend from claim 1, are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani and Nii.

Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson, Shintani, and Nii in further view of Landress. Applicants respectfully assert that claim 12 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Nii and Landress. The Examiner does not assert that Nii and Landress make up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect

to independent claim 1. Thus, claim 12 is patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Nii and Landress.

Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson and Shintani, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,073,075 (Kondou). Claim 17 is canceled without prejudice, rendering the rejection moot.

Claims 18-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomasson, Shintani, and Kondou in further view of Nii. Applicants respectfully assert that these claims are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Kondou and Nii. The Examiner does not assert that Kondou and Nii make up for the deficiencies of Thomasson and Shintani noted above with respect to independent claim 16. Thus, claims 18-25 that directly or indirectly depend from claim 16, are patentable over Thomasson, Shintani, Kondou and Landress.

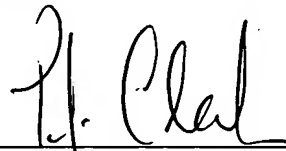
Claims 26-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) s being unpatentable over Nii and Kondou. Applicants respectfully assert that these claims are patentable over Nii and Kondou.

Regarding independent claim 26, neither Nii or Kondou, alone or in combination, teach disclose or suggest a system including a multimedia receiver configured to receive multimedia data from a user, and a multimedia distribution device is configured to wirelessly detect the presence of at least one user device and to invoke a payment process. Nii discusses a system for distributing multimedia content (para. 0001). The user in Nii is identified by a user IC card (para. 0065, cited by the Examiner). Nii teaches away from wirelessly detecting a user device, as recited in claim 26, because the process for identifying the user in Nii is based on the IC card. Kondou discusses a method for providing information from an information server to a mobile user based on the current place and destination of the user (Col. 2 lines 5-10). Rapidly changing data such as road situations and commodity prices can be downloaded as multimedia information (Col. 10, lines 49-62, cited by the Examiner). Thus, Kondou discusses only providing download data to a user, and does not teach a receiver configured to receive multimedia data from a selected distribution device, as recited in claim 26. Nii and Kondou alone or in combination do not teach, disclose or suggest a system including a multimedia server configured to provide multimedia data, a multimedia receiver configured to receive multimedia data, a distributed network of multimedia distribution devices coupled to the multimedia server and the multimedia receiver and configured to communicate with the server and receiver to transfer multimedia data,

wherein each multimedia distribution device is configured to wirelessly detect the presence of at least one user device and to invoke a payment process, and the server is configured to provide multimedia data to a selected distribution device, and the receiver is configured to receive multimedia data from the selected distribution device, in accordance with future-location indicia indicative of a future location of the at least one user device, as recited in claim 26. For at least these reasons, independent claim 26, and claims 27-32 that depend directly and indirectly from claim 26, are patentable over Nii and Kondou.

Based on the foregoing, this application is believed to be in allowable condition, and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to call the Applicants' Attorney at the number provided below with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,



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